

A P P L I C A T I O N

F O R

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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S P E C I F I C A T I O N

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I,

Maurizio LAZZERINI

Italian citizen

of CERRO AL LAMBRO - ITALY

have invented certain improvements in

“METHOD FOR PROVIDING A SECURITY ELEMENT FOR  
DOCUMENTS, FORGERY-PROOF LABELS, CHECKS, SEALS AND  
THE LIKE”

of which the following description in connection with the accompanying  
drawings is a specification, like reference characters on the drawings  
indicating like parts in the several figures.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for providing a security element for documents, forgery-proof labels, checks, seals and the like, and to the security element thus provided.

It is known that one of the security elements most commonly used through the years in documents and the like is a thread which is inserted in the paper mix during production.

Such thread has evolved considerably through the years, passing from a simple polyester thread on which a solid-backing covering layer of magnetic material or a continuous layer of aluminum was spread, to the threads currently used, which have a much higher degree of sophistication.

Recently, threads have been marketed which simultaneously have a plurality of characteristics and are inserted in a single document.

Moreover, security threads are currently used which allow to have both visual solutions and code-containing solutions; the two types are obviously manufactured with various systems which can be, for example, as regards the visual characteristics, the partial demetallization of the aluminum, without altering the concept of metallic and electrical continuity, or more simply the negative printing of the text by using aluminum-colored inks, adding them to the coding characteristics, which are currently mainly magnetic.

Regardless of the type of security element provided on the threads, the threads are manufactured repetitively and they all have the same visual and magnetic characteristics; accordingly, it is not possible to introduce a customizable element which varies according to parameters which can be used within the same production.

Considering for example the Italian 50,000-lire bills, two security threads are used for such bills: one has visual characteristics which are printed in

negative with aluminum-colored inks, and the other thread has a dark appearance and bears a security code; in these threads, both the negative text and the security code remain exactly identical for all printed and issued bills.

5 It should also be noted that the public gives considerable importance to these two elements, since they are always analyzed during negotiation; moreover, the second thread, which bears a code that is detectable by devices, has become particularly important, since it is used to handle the bill by means of devices which operate without human intervention, entrusting 10 approval of the validity of the bill to the interpretation of the code.

One can easily imagine what might happen if the thread were removed from a genuine bill and inserted between two white pieces of paper or if the code of a bill were examined carefully and then reproduced always identically, since there is no possibility of identification.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The aim of the present invention is to eliminate the above drawbacks, by providing a security element which has one or more of the current visual and coded characteristics, such characteristics being however implemented by a part which is variable both as regards the visual characteristics and as 20 regards the coding characteristics.

Within this aim, an object of the invention is to provide a security element which can be customized in steps performed after production of the thread, for example, and therefore not only by the thread manufacturer but also when the threads are used, for example in the paper mill prior to the 25 insertion of the threads in paper or cardboard; during weaving, if the thread is used for woven security labels, identifying for example the production site and any other useful data; during final use, if the system is applied to a thread which is actually a tape for closing packages, inserting characteristics which relate to all the manufacturing parameters that are useful for 30 identifying the process as well as the product.

Moreover, the customizable characteristics can be applied during labeling if the thread is applied to packages, as if the thread itself were a seal with optical characteristics for the public and coded characteristics for decoding devices.

5 A particular object of the invention is to use a security thread which, if used with a windowing technique, i.e., when the thread weaves in and out of the paper, allows to customize the thread, which is composed of two coupled layers of polyester between which there is an optical or magnetic layer or a layer having other characteristics.

10 This aim and these and other objects which will become better apparent hereinafter are achieved by a method for manufacturing a security element for documents, forgery-proof labels, checks, seals and the like, comprising the steps of: providing at least one backing layer and applying a covering layer to at least one face of said at least one backing layer, characterized in that it also comprises the step of removing preset regions of said covering layer with a laser beam having a wavelength between 900 and 1200 nm, said preset regions defining a code which can be customized in any manner and detected in any manner.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Further characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become better apparent from the following detailed description of a preferred but not exclusive embodiment thereof, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example with the aid of the accompanying drawings, wherein:

25 Figure 1 is a schematic view of the step of preparing a band provided with visible elements, magnetic elements, and customizable elements;

Figure 2 is a schematic sectional view of a thread obtained by means of coupled tapes;

30 Figure 3 is a view of the provision of a region obtained with a laser using a closely-spaced technique;

Figure 4 is a view of a region obtained with a laser using a matrix technique.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to the figures, the method for manufacturing a security element for documents, forgery-proof labels, checks, seals and the like substantially consists in providing a backing layer, designated by the reference numeral 1, which is advantageously made of polyester and is provided by cutting from a band 2 on which there is a covering layer, designated by the reference numeral 3, which is constituted for example by ink, a metallic layer or a magnetic layer.

In the simplest embodiment, it is possible to provide on the covering layer 3 preset regions which are removed by means of a laser beam which has a wavelength between 900 and 1200 nm.

In this manner it is possible to customize a security thread whereon the user can apply lettering, codes or elements deemed appropriate, with the possibility to vary the codes or lettering according to the contingent requirements.

Considering for example the specific case of a thread which has a plurality of identification elements, it is possible to provide on the thread a first region 10, in which optically detectable elements are provided which are obtained either by vacuum metallization from 30 to 350 thousandths of a micron, subsequently treated with various systems in order to provide the effect of partial demetallization of letters, screen-printing numerals and the like, or optionally by providing the covering layer 3 by printing ink, generally an aluminum-colored ink implemented by means of pigments or dyes with other optional characteristics such as fluorescence, reflectivity, UV- and/or IR-absorption, on which the letters are printed in negative.

The covering layer can optionally be provided by transferring material.

Adjacent to the region 10, it is possible to provide a coding region 11 which is generally obtained by means of magnetic materials with various

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characteristics in terms of coercivity, residual magnetism, and squaring; these materials are deposited in various forms or with different thicknesses, obtaining a very wide range of per se known coding; the magnetic codes are usually covered by a masking layer 20.

5 The assembly is completed by a second backing layer 15 which internally encloses the covering layer, which can be provided in various types.

17 The particular characteristic is constituted by the fact that a space 16 designed to customize the security element, is provided on the thread.

10 Such customization is provided by means of a laser beam which has a solid-state source of the Nd:Yag type, of the lamp or diode-source type with power levels ranging from 2 to 150 watts.

The diode laser is particularly recommended, since it does not require cooling and particular maintenance and is also easy to use.

15 The laser beam is used, by means of suitable optical devices, by arranging the intervention points as mutually close as possible, so that the customizations provided by removing preset regions of the covering layer 3 appear to be formed by means of a continuous line, or by spacing the points by using matrix-type techniques, as shown schematically in Figures 3 and 4.

20 In the case of a closely-spaced technique, the quality is obviously higher but the speed is lower, while in the second case the speed is higher and the quality is lower.

25 Assuming that a layer of vacuum-deposited aluminum with a thickness of 170-190 thousandths of a micron is removed, one of the types of laser to be used is the one with a solid-state source and a diode-based pumping system which operates with a wavelength of 1064 nm, with a working beam thickness of 10 to 90 microns; a beam of this type allows to write text at a rate of 1 meter per second with 10 W of power.

30 A laser of this type, driven by a computer with associated software, can be fitted on the cutting line of the supply reel or during the rewinding of the security thread.

Customization can be provided for the magnetic codes as well: in this case it is necessary to reserve a solid-backing part of magnetic material on which one intervenes with the laser beam in order to remove the magnetic material in shapes that can be recognized by dedicated devices.

5 One of the preferred but non-limitative embodiments is to remove areas of magnetic material having a regular shape, for example bars, so as to provide regions in which magnetic material is present alternated with regions having no magnetic material.

10 The variation of the lengths of the magnetic regions and/or of the regions having no magnetic material allows to generate waveforms which create different codes when they are interpreted.

Clearly, both the visual characteristic and the coded characteristic can be provided by removing different materials, and this system can, in some cases, replace the fixed lettering provided with the method used up to now.

15 An important characteristic of the invention consists of the fact that the use of a laser with a wavelength between 900 and 1200 nm, preferably between 1030 and 1100 nm, can remove the covering layer by passing through the polyester backing without affecting it at all, thus preserving all the physical and chemical characteristics that are useful and necessary for 20 their industrial use.

It is thus evident that it is possible to provide a thread which is obtained, for example, even by means of two coupled layers and subsequently customize the thread, since removal of the layer can be obtained inside the two covering layers, and it is also optionally possible to customize the 25 thread after it has been inserted in the paper, providing, by means of the removed regions, a code which can be correlated to specific elements of, for example, a given bill, such as the serial number.

It is possible to provide visual characteristics, i.e., the conventional lettering, on the thread with an output power of 8 watts with a feed rate of 30 120 centimeters per second and with the beam focused automatically in

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order to remove parts of aluminum or ink with extreme precision (30 microns  $\pm$  5 microns), writing letters and/or digits, since with the laser beam having a wavelength of 1064 nm it is possible to act directly on the material to be removed or through the polyester, since the latter is fully transparent to the laser beam.

In order to obtain coding characteristics, the materials used are generally magnetic materials with various characteristics of coercivity, residual magnetism, and squaring; these materials are deposited in various manners which can entail identical surfaces but different thicknesses or identical thicknesses but lengths which are a multiple of a single modulus, in order to provide a magnetic coded thread; with this system is convenient to have a fully magnetic region on which to act.

In practice, an area is provided in which the magnetic ink is deposited; such area can be interleaved with a fixed code provided for example with a conventional technique.

It is also possible to provide a fully magnetic area dedicated to the variable code with a thickness of 10 microns; in order to remove it, it is sufficient to increase the power of the laser, raising it to 10 watts, and reduce the writing speed to 100 centimeters per second, shifting the focus by approximately 1.5 millimeters, so as to remove part of the magnetic region, thus forming bars which are fully similar to the ones deposited with the known method, with the possibility to vary them in any manner and according to any type of code and correlation to be obtained.

From the above description it is thus evident that the invention achieves the intended aim and objects, and in particular the fact is stressed that a method and a corresponding security element are provided which can combine conventional characteristics with the presence of a code which can be customized in any way and can be correlated in any way to characteristics of the element on which the security element is applied.

The invention thus conceived is susceptible of numerous modifications

and variations, all of which are within the scope of the inventive concept.

All the details may further be replaced with other technically equivalent elements.

In practice, the materials employed, as well as the contingent shapes and  
5 dimensions, may be any according to requirements.

The disclosures in Italian Patent Application No. MI2000A000773 from which  
this application claims priority are incorporated herein by reference.